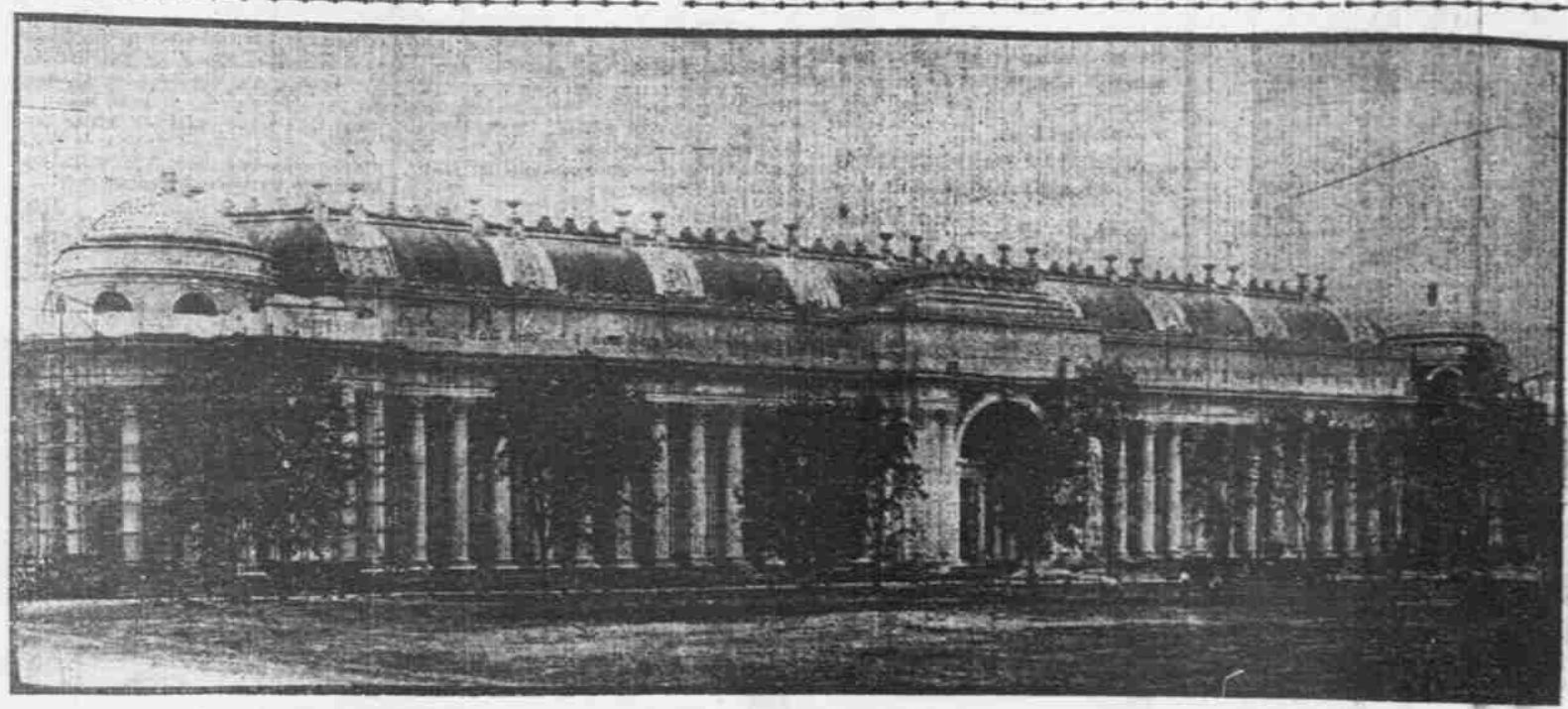


NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1903.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent.  
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.  
On Trains, Three Cents.

## FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF COMPLETED MANUFACTURES BUILDING.



THIS BUILDING IS IN THE MAIN PICTURE OF THE EXPOSITION AND IS TO THE LEFT OF THE LAGOON FACING THE CASCADE GARDEN.

SLACK BUSINESS  
FORCES CUT IN  
STEEL DIVIDEND.

Quarterly Payment on Common Stock of Billion-Dollar Corporation Reduced One-Half.

EXPLAINS DECLINE IN PRICE.

Financial Statement Shows That Orders on Hand Are Much Smaller Than Last Year.

DIRECTORS MUCH CONCERNED

Regular Dividend on Preferred Is Declared—Rockefellers Conspicuous by Absence From Important Meeting.

New York, Oct. 6.—The dividend on the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter was today reduced from 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent, thus setting at rest a matter that has agitated Wall street and financial circles generally for many weeks.

To quote a very high authority in the affairs of the corporation, "the action of the board was unanimous and was caused by the falling off of business."

This last is borne out by the financial statement issued shortly after the meeting. The statement shows a decrease of \$4,425,000 (September estimated) for the third quarter of the calendar year, compared with the same period last year, and a decrease of \$4,235,457 compared with the preceding quarter of this year. On October 1, 1902, the corporation had unfilled orders of \$43,000,000 on hand. This year the unfilled orders on the same date amounted to \$2,734,000.

The course of steel common in the last few months clearly indicated that today's cut has been largely discounted. In fact, we are that the dividend would be reduced were plentiful recently, and there were predictions that it would be passed completely.

Nevertheless, today's action came as a surprise to many who argued that it would be impolitic to make any change at this particular time.

ROCKEFELLERS ABSENT.

The importance of today's meeting, which was preceded by that of the Finance Committee, was emphasized by the attendance of nineteen of the twenty-four directors, including J. P. Morgan, whose presence at these meetings has been very rare. Among the absentees were John D. Rockefeller and his son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., William H. Moore and Marshall Field of Chicago.

The absence of the Rockefellers was the subject of some comment because of the rumors industriously circulated for weeks that the Standard Oil faction had arrayed itself against Mr. Morgan and his friends and would hold out for a reduced dividend. The unanimous action of the board on this point, however, disposed of these rumors. The session of the directors was a brief one. The printed statement of Comptroller Filbert, given out directly after the directors' meeting, was proof that today's action had been determined some hours in advance of the meeting.

The regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was declared. This dividend is payable November 15. The dividend on the common stock is payable December 30.

This statement for nine months gives total net earnings, after monthly deductions for repairs, renewals, maintenance and interest on bonds and fixed charges of the subsidiary companies, \$9,012,535. Deducting amounts for sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies and depreciation and reserve funds brings the net earnings down to \$8,211,692. A further deduction of interest on the corporation's bonds, including the sinking fund, leaves a balance of \$6,574,317. Dividends on the preferred and common shares for the nine months aggregate \$5,023,075, leaving a balance of undistributed profits or surplus for that period of \$1,551,242.

A little more than three months ago, just before the last regular dividend on steel common was declared, that stock sold around 20. Since then it has sold as low as 14.

SPEED OF 125 MILES AN HOUR  
EXCEEDED ON A GERMAN ROAD

Berlin, Oct. 6.—An electric car on the Martenfeld-Zossen experimental line reached a speed of 124.5 miles per hour today, or a kilometer more than the highest previous record.

The machinery and roadbed were unimpaired. The current was between 12,000 and 14,000 volts, capable of driving the car at the rate of over 100 miles.

The lives of all on board the experimental car were heavily insured.

A large party of engineers, military men and civilians gathered at Daliwitz, where the highest points of speed were reached in the experiments. A French observer remarked that the new sensation of velocity inspired by the car's flight was worth traveling from Paris to see.

There were twelve to fourteen persons on board the car, all technical men. They affirm that the motion of the car was no greater than that of any ordinary express train. A curious phenomenon accompanying the car is the continuous sparking of electricity from the six trolley arms.

While the engineers do not believe a speed of 125 miles is practicable at present on the state railroads, they are prepared to recommend a speed of ninety-three miles an hour between Berlin and Hamburg.

## LEADING TOPICS

## TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

GRAIN CLOSED—ST. LOUIS, DEC. WHEAT 44 1/2 C; CORN 40 1/2 C; RICE CHICAGO—DEC. WHEAT 77 1/2 C; CORN 44 1/2 C; RICE 44 1/2 C.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 6:40 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 5:30. THE MOON RISES THIS EVENING AT 6:22.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.  
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Showers to-day.  
For Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas—Rain and colder Wednesday, Thursday fair.

Page—

1. Madame Wong Kai Kah's Costume Greatly Admired.
2. Tails of Boodle in Pennsylvania.
3. Akins Faction Not Worried.
4. Joseph Morris of Pittsburgh Marries Miss Harriet Lewis.
5. Knocks Another Hole in Trust.
6. Editorial.
7. Local Exhibitors Win Many Prizes.
8. Republic "Want" Ads.
9. Birth, Marriage and Death Records.
10. Rooms for Rent Ads.
11. In the Chicago Grain Pit.
12. Live Stock Markets.
13. River News.
14. Sweeping Orders for Grand Jury.
15. Demand Discharge of Shipbuilding Receiver.
16. Chased Man With Lanterns.
17. The Twenty-sixth Ball of the Veiled Prophet.
18. Many Foreign Guests at Ball.
19. Gowns Worn at the Veiled Prophet's Ball.
20. Race Results and Entries.
21. Philippe Pichas Gains of His Life.
22. Browns Outclassed Donovan's Men.
23. Commercial News.
24. Summary of St. Louis Grain Markets.
25. Another Gould With Cotton Belt.
26. Creek Council Convenes.

J. J. RYAN CALLED  
IN POSTAL CASE.

Tells Federal Grand Jury at Cincinnati of Alleged Solicitation of Bribes.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 6.—The Federal Grand Jury for the fall term of the United States District Court was impaneled by Judge A. C. Thompson today.

Among many persons summoned was John J. Ryan, the turfman, chief witness against Assistant Attorney General Daniel V. Miller of the Post-Office Department, and Joseph Johns, his attorney.

Miller and Johns are under arrest on charges of soliciting bribes in connection with Ryan's "get-rich-quick" scheme.

Ryan gave his testimony as to the alleged attempt to get him to pay over money to the officials and received a promise of protection. Other witnesses for the Government were inspectors who worked on the case previous to the arrest of Miller and Johns.

JAPAN ALL READY  
FOR WAR OR PEACE.

Hopes for Amicable Agreement With Russia, but Has Army and Navy Fully Equipped.

## ARSENALS HAVE BEEN BUSY.

Popular Feeling Exasperated by Stories of Russian Aggression, but Statesmen Believe They Can Control Situation.

Yokohama, Oct. 6.—With the approach of October 5 the nominal date for the evacuation of Manchuria, great tension is observable among the Japanese populace, but in diplomatic circles it is reaffirmed that hopefulness prevails of an amicable settlement of the imbroglio between Russia and Japan, on the basis of minor concessions by Russia in Korea and Manchuria, though officials do not profess to expect that the evacuation of Manchuria will be effected on the exact date named.

Baron von Rosen, the Russian Minister to Japan, has returned here from a conference with Viceroy Alexieff at Port Arthur, and had a short conference with Baron Komura, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on October 2. Baron Komura has given out a hopeful interview, but the Japanese Ministers for War and Navy, thereafter had long conferences with the Emperor, Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, and Viscount Katano, the Premier, indicating that preparations are going on to meet any eventualities.

The fleet and the army are both without question in readiness and large supplies for both the army and navy have been accumulated. The arsenals have been quietly at work for a long time and the defenses have been minutely inspected.

Popular feeling in Japan is exasperated at Russia's dilatory tactics and the excitement has been aggravated by the sensational press, which is constantly circulating rumors of fresh Russian aggressions. Many of these are of the most circumstantial character and are calculated to inflame public opinion. The officials deprecate these reports, which, it is believed, in some quarters, emanate from Russian sources with the object of forcing Japan's hands.

The Japanese statement remain calm. Japan apparently considers herself capable of dealing with Russia single-handed. It is true that England is supporting Japan strongly at Peking, and Seoul, Korea, but it is thought here that England and France desire peace at any price. Germany is ostensibly neutral. The United States are chiefly concerned in their commercial treaty with China, to be signed October 8, but the Japanese press claims that they are ready to yield Japan their strong moral support against any unfair encroachments.

In spite of popular irritation, it is believed that the Japanese officials will be able to control the jingo element and maintain the present peaceful attitude unless some new and unforeseen event precipitates fresh issues.

LEISHMAN RENTS A PALACE.  
May Be Preparing to Become an Ambassador.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from Constantinople says the United States Minister, Mr. Leishman, has rented the Palace of Corp, one of the most beautiful houses in the city, "presumably on account of the approaching elevation of the ministry to the rank of an embassy."

PLEADS FOR TAX  
ON FOODSTUFFS  
TO SAVE EMPIRE.

Joseph Chamberlain Opens His Campaign for a New Policy for Imperial Betterment.

## ARGUMENTS ARE FORCEFUL.

Refers to Loss of Foreign Trade and Says That of Colonies Must Be Retained.

## OTHERWISE THE END IS NEAR.

Proposals Include Remission of Tariffs on Tea and Sugar and Negotiation of Reciprocal Agreements With Other Nations.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—Whatever may be the opinion regarding the great question which Mr. Chamberlain has raised, or the probable issue of his campaign, it is generally admitted that he has opened it in a masterly manner, befitting the momentous occasion, and that he can no longer be accused of nebulosity in presenting his case.

For nearly two hours, only referring occasionally to fairly full notes for figures and statistics, he held a vast and enthusiastic audience absorbed by one of his finest oratorical efforts.

As though inspired by the knowledge that the practical collapse and break-up of the Unionist party left him in sole possession of the field, he spoke with more than his customary energy and persuasiveness, lacking nothing in lucidity, either of phrase or argument, whilst his appeal to the working classes was a fervid bit of patriotic eloquence. He said:

"Were we to lose the colonies as we lost our foreign trade, we should have arrived at the parting of the ways. If the opportunity is not seized now it will not recur. Canada's trade will fall to the level of that of the United States, Australia to the level of Canada and South Africa to the level of Australasia and that would be the beginning of a general decline which would rob us of our most important trade."

NO TAX ON MATERIALS.

He stated explicitly that he did not wish to tax raw materials used in British manufactures. It is evident, he said, that if it is desired to prevent separation there must be a preferential tax on food. Nothing he proposed, he said, would add one farthing to the cost of living of any workman or of any family in the country.

He proposed to put a low duty, not exceeding 2 shillings (8 cents) a quarter on foreign corn, but none on corn from the British possessions.

He proposed no tax on maize, partly because it forms the food of some of the very poorest among the population and partly because it is raw material for feeding stuff. He proposed a corresponding tax on flour and he would give special preference to the miller with the object of re-establishing one of England's ancient industries and of preventing a rush from the country to the town and also of placing corn, offal and feedstuffs more cheaply within the possession of the farmer.

A small tax of about 5 per cent on foreign meat and dairy produce would be imposed, excluding bacon, which is the food of so many of the poorest population. Lastly, he proposed to give substantial preference to the colonies on wines and fruits.

## PROPOSAL REMISSIONS.

Against these increases he proposed some great remissions. He proposed to take off three-quarters of the duty on tea, half the duty on sugar, with corresponding reductions upon cocoa and coffee.

The net result of these remissions and reductions would be that the town artisan's food would, according to the most elaborate calculations, cost him 3 pence half penny (5 cents) less per week than at present, while that of the agricultural laborer would cost him 2 pence (1 cent) less, but if, as he believes, a great part of the tax on food would be paid by the foreigner, there would be a reduction in the cost of food both for the artisan and the agricultural laborer.

PEABODY PROBES  
MILITIA SCANDAL  
AT CRIPPLE CREEK

Padded Payrolls, Rake-Offs, Extravagance, Theft and Grafting Among the Charges.

## HIGH OFFICERS INVOLVED.

Generals and Colonels Who Perform Sergeant's Duties Are Numerous at the Camp.

## "PULLS" BRING COMMISSIONS.

Each Man Above Rank of Major Has Quarters Built at State Expense, While All His Relatives and Friends Ride Free.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 6.—In connection with rumors that a scandal of wide-reaching character has developed in the management of the Cripple Creek campaign of the Colorado National Guard, Governor Peabody today gave out the following statement:

"Charges and specifications against certain men and officers in the Colorado National Guard have been filed with me which will be immediately inquired into. They are charges of a most serious nature, and I shall order a court-martial to investigate them thoroughly."

"The charges filed with me will be probed to the very bottom, and any one found guilty of the charges made, no matter who he is, will not be permitted to escape punishment, no matter whether it is an officer of the highest rank or a private without rank."

"General Chase has not been removed, but he will remain in Denver for the present."

"The court-martial that has been ordered will convene in Denver as soon as it can conveniently do so. I have not determined who will be appointed on it."

The Governor declined to give the names of any of those against whom charges have been made, but it is expected that Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, Colonel Frederick Gross, Paymaster General Colonel Frank Kimball, Assistant Paymaster General Major Arthur H. Williams, General Chase, Adjutant, and perhaps others have been ordered to Denver at once, though whether to stand trial or to appear as witnesses is not positively known.

## CHARGES NUMEROUS.

Among the charges to be investigated are said to be:

Padded pay rolls; the employment of superfluous Generals and Colonels who draw the salary of their rank, but who performed Sergeant's duties; general extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the commissary department; the charge that certain officers have been securing a rake-off from contractors; the issuance by wholesale of transportation between Cripple Creek to Denver to officers and enlisted men, their families and friends and charging the same to the State; the charge that the bookkeeping of the camp is kept in such a way as to admit of grafting; the surreptitious raising of men with a "pull" from noncommissioned officers to Captains, Majors and Colonels; the erection of quarters for each Colonel, involving the State in a heavy but practically needless expense; the purchase of spoiled beef for the enlisted men at exorbitant prices and carelessness and recklessness in the handling of finances that is said to be appalling.

The charges, it is said, have been filed by General Chase against subordinate officers, while charges of exceeding his authority and disregarding the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Peabody, it is said, lie against the commanding General himself.

## DROPS DEAD AT CONFERENCE.

Minister Had Just Spoken on Uncertainty of Life.

Richland Center, Wis., Oct. 6.—The Reverend Jacob Marks, aged 74, attending the semiannual conference of the Richland Union Church at Escalator, died at the close of a few remarks to the conference in which he dwelt on the uncertainty of life and urged his hearers to live Christian lives.

Death was due to heart failure. The sudden death caused an adjournment of the conference until December.

RUSSELL SAGE'S FARM  
IS SOLD FOR TAXES.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 6.—A farm owned by Russell Sage at Nyack, town, Rockland County, was sold at the county tax sale today for nonpayment of taxes amounting to \$112. It was bought in by the county.

The county also bought in the Andre monument property at Tappan, where Cyrus W. Field erected a monument to mark the spot of Major Andre's execution. After Mr. Field's death his heirs refused to pay the taxes on the property.

## NEGRO WAS SHOT TO DEATH.

Was Taken From Jail at Sheridan, Ark., by Armed Men.

Sheridan, Ark., Oct. 6.—Ed McCollum, a negro, was taken from the county jail here early this morning by a body of masked men, tied to a tree in the Court-house yard and shot to death. The negro shot and seriously wounded Constable Crutchfield of Davis County last week while the officers were attempting to arrest him.

MADAME WONG KAI KAH'S  
COSTUME GREATLY ADMIRER.

MRS. WONG KAI KAH. Whose gorgeous costume attracted much attention at the Veiled Prophet's Ball.

Entirely different from all other costumes worn at the Veiled Prophet's Ball last night was that of Madame Wong Kai Kah, wife of the Chinese Vice Commissioner to the World's Fair. It was no doubt the most attractive gown at the ball, and was much admired.

It was one of the most beautiful creations of the Chinese dressmaker.

It was like two aprons and a coat. The upper robe or "kwa," as it is called in Madame Wong's country, was of pale blue satin, lined with pink silk.

It was made to fit loosely and covered almost half the skirt.

The sleeves were several sizes larger than those of the costumes worn by other ladies, and were of the same width throughout. Around the cuffs were two rows of gold embroidery, one much wider than the other. Half way between the cuff and shoulder of each sleeve was a row of wide gold embroidery, extending around the goods. On each shoulder the gold embroidery took the form of butterflies.

Around the edges and up the front of the "kwa" were two rows of gold embroidery. At either side of the throat the heavy gold embroidery was arranged in the form of butterflies.

As for the skirt, or "chun," as it is called, it had no gore, flounces or the suggestion of a train.

It was made in two separate parts, each alike, and was accented-pleated. The skirt was of black satin, lined with pink silk. Around the bottom were wide rows of gold embroidery, with ornaments of butterflies of the same material.

Mrs. Wong wore slippers, so dainty and small that one wondered how it was possible for her to move about in them. They were of white and blue satin, harmonizing with the rest of the costume in the way of colors.

Mrs. Wong did not wear her hair high. It was decorated with combs and jewels. Mrs. Wong wore diamonds, rubies and sapphires.

Vice Commissioner and Mrs. Wong were the only members of the Chinese household to attend the ball.

Before departing from her home to view the parade, Mrs. Wong worried about the crowd of strangers she would have to meet. She was urged by so many of her friends to be present, however, she decided to attend.

PLATT WOULD NOT  
WED ON FRIDAY.

Day Had Been Set for October 16, but Now Will Occur One Day Sooner.

REPUBLICAN SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 6.—Senator Platt discovered today to his dismay that the date he had set for his wedding fell on a Friday. He promptly changed the day.

"Why, I wouldn't be married on a Friday," he said. "You see there was a mistake. The wedding will take place on October 15, not on the 16th, which is Friday."

And so the Senator will wed Mrs. Lilian T. Janeway of Washington at the Col. legiate Reformed Church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, a week from next Thursday, or one day earlier than announced yesterday.

SEIZE CASH AND SHIP  
AND START TO BORNEO.

Manila, Oct. 6.—George F. Porman, Chief Inspector, and C. J. Johnson, Constabulary Supply Officer, both stationed at Misamis, Mindanao, whose accounts were under investigation, took \$5,000 from the safe, seized a steamer and have started for Borneo.

Running short of coal, they stopped a native vessel and took from her a new supply. A steamer has been sent to Borneo to intercept the fugitives.

MR. FOLK DEPARTS  
FOR WASHINGTON.

Circuit Attorney Will Consult President Roosevelt Regarding Treaties.

Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk departed last night at 11 o'clock over the Big Four for Washington, D. C., where he will confer with President Roosevelt about the advisability of having bribery made an extraditable offense in treaties with all nations. The trip is made at the wish of the President.

Mr. Folk has made two trips to Washington on similar missions. He secured the adoption of a clause with Mexico which makes bribery extraditable, but did not succeed in having it made retroactive. Ellis Wainwright and D. J. Kelley are two fugitives now living outside of the United States as a result of the boodle crusade in Missouri, and it is possible that the treaties may be so framed that they may be returned to this country.

Secretary Bain of the Ohio Democratic State Central Committee has asked Mr. Folk to speak on his way back from Washington. An invitation was extended to him to give Ohio Democrats two or three speeches, but official duties prevented Mr. Folk from accepting the honor.

Last night Mr. Folk did not know whether he would have time to stop off in Cincinnati for one evening.

Next Tuesday Mr. Folk will appear before the Supreme Court to argue the Butcher case, which comes up at that time. The briefs have been completed and it is in the hands of the printer. October 28 he will make a political speech in St. Joseph. Between times the Grand Jury will occupy a good deal of his attention.